

It is extremely interesting to note that all of the specimens which have reached America, are *Diprion simile* in the most restricted sense and that there is very little variation in color or structure among all the adults examined. This may be explained by the fact that practically all the importations have come from Holland (probably from one nursery) indicating that our form is an inbred variety.

RHIZOBIUS NOT RHYZOBIUS.

BY E. A. SCHWARZ

In his "Illustrations of British Entomology," 1831, Vol. 4, Coleoptera, page 373, Stevens erected in a synoptic table of genera the genus *Rhizobius*, whereas, subsequently (l. c., page 396) in the full description of the same genus with indication of the type species he spells it *Rhyzobius*. Since at the same place, Stevens states: "The only indigenous species grows on the roots of plants, whence the name of the genus from the mss. of Leach," it is evident that the spelling "*Rhyzobius*" is merely a typographical or clerical error and that the spelling "*Rhizobius*" should be preferred.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVENTH MEETING

OCTOBER 5, 1916.

The 297th regular meeting of the Society was entertained by Mr. E. A. Schwarz at the Saengerbund Hall October 5, 1916. There were present Messrs. Abbott, Baker, Banks, Borden, Böving, Busck, Caudell, Duckett, Ely, Fisher, Gahan, Greene, Hutchinson, Jennings, Knab, Kotinsky, Morrison, Paine, Pierce, Popenoe, Rohwer, Sanford, Sasseer, Schwarz, Shannon, Snyder, Walton, and Wood, members, and Messrs. Frank R. Cole, Thomas Kehler, Josef N. Knull, and Herman M. Bernelot-Moens, visitors.

The following program was presented:

A NEW SPECIES OF XYLOTRECHUS.

(Coleoptera; Cerambycidae.)

BY W. S. FISHER.

Branch of Forest Insects, Bureau of Entomology.

The following species has been confused in the collections with *quadrimaculatus* Hald., and the description is presented at this time so that the name can be made available for discussion in economic papers.

Xylotrechus aceris n. sp.

Male: Form and color like *quadrimaculatus* Hald., but differs from that species in the markings of the thorax in which it resembles *convergens* Lec. very closely. Head with the two frontal carinae distinct, united at each end and rather widely separated in the middle, the sculpture is very minute, dense and dull, except in an abruptly defined basal band ascending at the sides along the inner margin of the eyes, this band being shining and coarsely punctate. Antennae thick, compact and reaching just a little past the humeri, joints of equal width throughout, the third just a little longer than the first. Thorax as long as wide, coarsely granulate, especially at the middle where the granules become confluent forming short transverse rugae, sides feebly arcuate, slightly sinuate and narrowed near base, a spot in each of the four angles above of sparse white pubescence. Elytra a little more than twice as long as wide, at base a little wider than thorax at middle, sides nearly straight, distinctly convergent from base to apex, the latter obliquely truncate, outer angle acute but not spini-form, color fuscous-black varying to sepia, a narrow inconspicuous band reaching from the scutellum to near the lateral margin at middle, then bent forward along the margin for a short distance forming an acute angle, and another oblique band reaching from the suture near middle to the lateral margin at apical third of sparse white pubescence, surface between these bands, also humeral and apical portions sprinkled with sparse semi-erect white hairs. Body beneath black, shining, pro- and mesosternum densely and roughly punctate, sparsely clothed with long white hairs, a conspicuous spot on the posterior half of the metasternal episternum, and similar ones upon the lateral posterior margins of the first, second, and third segment of the abdomen, composed of dense short recumbent white hairs; abdomen with punctures very fine and distant, surface clothed with long erect inconspicuous hairs. Legs slender, the posterior femora rather far from attaining the tips of the elytra, sparsely clothed with long erect white hairs. Length 10 to 12 mm.; width 2.5 to 3 mm.

Female: Differs from the male only in the absence of the shining basal band on the head, which is only traceable by the coarser punctures at the base of the occiput in the female. Antennae not noticeably shorter than in the male. The color is somewhat darker than in the male but this is due to the type being a reared specimen and had not fully colored before being killed.

Type-locality: Washington, District of Columbia.

Other localities: Newark, Delaware; Frankford, Kentucky; Charter Oak, Stoverdale, Linglestown, and Highspire, Pennsylvania.

Type and allotype: Cat. No. 20626 U. S. N. M. All paratypes are in the U. S. Nat. Museum except three which are in the author's collection.

Described from five males and eight females; types and two females recorded under Bureau of Entomology Number Hopk.

U. S. 10081r, and reared June 30, 1916, from maple collected by N. T. Hunt, June 2, 1916, at Washington, D. C.; two males recorded under Number Hopk. U. S. 9724, reared July 1, 1912, from red maple (*Acer rubrum*) collected by F. C. Craighead June 8, 1912 at Charter Oak, Penna.; two females from Washington, D. C., collected in July and August (Hubbard & Schwarz); one male from Frankford, Ky., collected on August 8 (Soltau); one female from Linglestown, Pennsylvania, collected August 2, 1911 on red maple tree, one female from Stoverdale, Pennsylvania, collected August 25, 1911, and one female from Highspire, Pennsylvania, reared July 7, 1910, from Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) limb collected June 14, 1910 by the author. This last record is the one recorded as *quadrifasciatus* in the author's list of "Cerambycidae from Harrisburg." (1912, *Ent. News*, XXIII, p. 311).

Paratypes No. 20626e and d from Charter Oak, Pennsylvania, differs from the type by being lighter in color and not having the markings quite as distinct, but this is due to the specimens having been reared and are not fully colored. Paratype No. 20626f from Frankford, Kentucky, differs from the type by having the thorax at the middle equal in width to the elytra at base.

This species is closely allied to *quadrifasciatus* Hald., from which it differs by having the four spots on the thorax of sparse white pubescence instead of dense yellow pubescence, by having the antennae shorter, and also by its habit of making galls on maple trees, while *quadrifasciatus* girdles the branches of various trees similar to that of *Elaphidion villosum* Fabr.

COLOR DIMORPHISM IN SCHISTOCERCA DAMNIFICA SAUSS.

BY A. N. CAUDELL.

Color dimorphism in the Acrididae is not at all rare but in most cases known to me this phenomenon is common to both adult and immature forms. With the above grasshopper however it appears to be confined to the nymphal stages. The adults of this common locust are always, so far as I have observed, brown in color. The nymphs however occur about Washington in either a bright green color or brown, as in the adult. I have bred numbers of both phases through and find the green color to persist to the last stage nymphs, always disappearing however with the maturing molt.
